

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1856.

A negro boy belonging to Mr. Peter Trotman of Bourbon county shot Mr. Clement Estis in the water-melon patch, on the 19th ult., who died almost instantly. The boy was tried before an Examining Court, and held to bail in the sum of \$800.

GREAT MASS MEETING IN MASON.—The American party held an immense mass meeting at Dover in Mason county on the 20th ult. It is estimated that from 4,000 to 5,000 persons were present. The vast crowd was addressed by Ex-Governor Letcher, Hon. Leander M. Cox, Hon. Humphrey Marshall, Wm. H. Wadsworth, Esq., and others. The very finest spirit prevailed, and the whole affair passed off in the most satisfactory manner. At night Roger W. Hanson addressed the people at the Court House in Maysville in one of his happy speeches which produced an admirable effect.

Now York.—The Black Republicans held their State Convention, at Syracuse, on the 17th ult. They nominated a State ticket, and an Electoral ticket. John A. Kins is their candidate for Governor. He owns a plantation in Georgia, well stocked with negroes! The New York Herald, and papers and politicians of that ilk, repudiate the nomination.

The "North Americans," of New York, who succeeded from the Philadelphia American convention of February last, on account of the platform, and afterwards met in New York and nominated FREMONT and JOHNSON, also met in Syracuse on the 17th. A few of the delegates undertook to sell the party to the Black Republicans. A majority repudiated the movement, and withdrew. The balance then transferred themselves body and soul to the Black Republicans. The majority convened, and issued an address urging the North American Councils to convene, and appoint delegates to meet at Rochester, on the 23d, to determine what course the North Americans, as a party should pursue.

The American Party—known in New York as the National Americans—asssembled in convention, at Rochester, on the 23d ultimo. Over one thousand delegates were in attendance. ERASTUS BROOKS was nominated for Governor by acclamation. LYMAN ODELL was nominated for Lieut. Governor. A. H. PRESCOTT, for Canal Commissioner; J. P. SAUNDERS, for Prison Inspector; and ALEX. MARK, for Clerk of Appeals.

An Electoral ticket was nominated, headed by DANIEL ULLMAN and J. C. DANN, as Electors at large.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed; and there was no doubt felt by any one, as to the triumphant success of the whole ticket by an unprecedented vote.

The "North Americans" also assembled in Convention by delegates, on the same day. Their councils were largely represented. After a full interchange of views, it was resolved to adjourn without making nominations. An address was adopted, urging the "North Americans" of New York to unite with the National Americans, in the support of the State and electoral tickets. After this, the delegates went in a body to the hall where the National American convention was assembled, and, as a vote requesting them to come back into the true American Party, having been passed, amidst the most vociferous cheers and greetings, they took their seats as part and parcel of the body. The vote which this union brings to the American Party is conceded to be not less than 30,000 to 40,000! The following despatch from New York will show the importance of the additional strength:

"The union of the two divisions of the American party, and the nomination of a Fillmore State ticket, has caused great enthusiasm throughout the State, as evidenced by the receipt of telegraphic dispatches; and it is now freely conceded, even by the opponents of the party, that the Presidential and State ticket (Fillmore for President and Erastus Brooks for Governor) will be carried by a handsome majority. Indeed, bets are making here by prominent politicians that the American majority over all other parties in the State will reach 30,000. The reason of the good feeling among the party is more apparent, when it is considered that such a thing as a union of the discordant factions has all along been regarded impossible."

From Nicaragua.—The steamship Illinois arrived at New York on the 27th, bringing advices from Nicaragua to the 30th August. Walker remained quiet. Leon was being abandoned to the invading army, which numbered 1500 troops. Dr. Livingston was released and sent to San Salvador. The people of Somoto had risen against Leon. A faction assassinated several prominent patriots, including Joaquin Camero and Augustin Hernandez. Walker had issued several decrees—one modifying the transit grant to Morgan, and another declaring the property of the accessory Transit Company forfeited to the State.

A rumor had reached Aspinwall of a revolt among Walker's troops, forty of whom refused to do duty. Walker gave them 24 hours to reconsider, at the end of which, still refusing, they were led out and shot.

Pierre Soule had purchased a rancho at Nicaragua for \$50,000. He was to return to the States by the next steamer. Col. Schlesinger had published a letter to the army denouncing Walker as a traitor, accusing him of dishonesty and offering protection to all Walker's troops, who will join him. Schlesinger was at Matagalpa, in the interior.

By a decree dated the 26th August, Walker, in consideration of \$400,000, transfers all the property and rights of the accessory Transit Company to Charles Morgan and Cornelius Garrison.

Correspondence of The Shelby News.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Sept. 18, 1856.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

DEAR SIR:—I drop you a line from this place to let you know how politics are getting along in this section of the country. There is a great deal of excitement in this town and county, and the American party elected all their men by 700 majority, and elected their Congressmen by 800 majority. I learn from some very intelligent gentlemen, that there is a still undercurrent in favor of Mr. Fillmore, that encourages them that he will carry the State in November; and if the Baltimore convention endorse Fillmore, they think there is not the least doubt about his carrying the State. This prospect before them, together with the defection in the foreign vote in favor of Fremont, is to them very great encouragement. They say nothing about the vote from the division of the Sag-Night party in the State. There has been more papers in this State changing in favor of Fillmore, than in any western State of which I have any knowledge.

I find more Fillmore men on the railroads through Indiana and Illinois, than Buchanan and Fremont men put together, and out of some fifty passengers on the Rochester steamer, thirty-eight were for Fillmore. A gentleman who has been constantly on the railroads from Jeffersonville to Chicago and St. Louis, told me he had seen the vote taken from three to eight times per day, and Fillmore has always received a majority over the other candidates; yet he will vote for Buck, but candidly acknowledges he stood no chance for an election, and I have met with some dozen or more in the same fix.

Cheer the boys up, and I am satisfied they will come out right side up. Tell them not to get alarmed, for if they work there is no danger. Yours, in haste, A KENTUCKIAN.

[The following letter should have reached us in time for our issue of last week. But it only came to hand on the 26th ult.]

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, September 15, 1856.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

MR. MIDDLETON:—The great political events of the past week were the Maine election, the Democratic torch-light procession, and the Fillmore procession and meeting in Union Square; each of which, in their way, produced the most intense excitement. The "Woolly Horse" party were wild in their enthusiasm over their victory in Maine; while Democrats were looking decidedly cowed over it. The Americans bore the news with calmness, as they had not expected anything from that quarter. The Democratic procession, as I stated previously, was large and enthusiastic; and, but for a slight mistake, made by their great leader, Captain RYNDERS, everything would have gone off beautifully. It seems, the Captain had invested several hundred dollars in splendid transparencies, to celebrate the "glorious Democratic victory in the gallant State of Maine"; but, unfortunately, the news was bad;—the State had "shot madly from her sphere"; and gone body, soul and pants, for the great explosion. They came hurrying and confusion, and other transparencies to be substituted; but, after all, it was a good procession.

Friday night, however, it was completely crushed out, by the great moving of the Fillmore men. The procession and meeting in Union Square was the largest and by far the most substantial looking that I ever witnessed, not even excepting the "Hard Cider War." The meeting and procession was variously estimated at from forty thousand to sixty thousand; and I do not think it would come under the latter. The speeches were all good, and were received with roars of applause, and during the whole time consumed in marching and speaking, but one feeling seemed to be moving this vast sea of patriots;—and that was, the determination to elect MILLARD FILLMORE to the Presidency. The most enthusiastic Americans that I met during the evening, could but acknowledge their surprise at this overpowering exhibition of their leader's strength. The two opposing parties seemed still more astonished and overwhelmed by it, as they have been laboring for weeks past to convince themselves, and the rest of mankind, that the Fillmore party was dead. But, lo! they behold, and the whole city seemed one moving mass of intensified Fillmore men.

Mr. COPWAY, Hon. Mr. GUEST, and many others with whom I have conversed, say that New York may be set down as certain for FILLMORE. I am now thoroughly convinced, that such will be the case; and I found my opinion upon the most reliable information, obtained from persons who have every means of knowing.

Great interest is felt here about Kentucky; as to how she will vote, &c.; and I find that many persons have taken up very erroneous impressions, by reading nothing but the party papers. Wherever the subject has come up in my presence, either in private conversation, or in political meetings, I have invariably pledged her for FILLMORE, and as true to her ancient faith. The other evening I was present at a ward meeting, when I again pledged my gallant State, and remarked that in this election Kentucky wanted to cast her vote with the great State of New York, and I hoped, when I went home, that I could tell my friends, that such would be the case. A hundred voices shouted, "Tell Kentucky that New York is with her, for FILLMORE and the Union." And, while on this subject, I would here prophesy, that other "free" States, that are now considered as certain for FREMONT, will, in November, come to the rescue, and cast their votes for the candidate of the whole thirty-one States, MILLARD FILLMORE. The same result may be confidently looked for in several southern States, that are set down as gone for Mr. BUCHANAN.

These are not wild calculations; but are based upon all I have seen and heard from intelligent men from all parts of the country, and upon two powerful elements that are at work to bring about this result. The Americans and Union men, of all parties, vote for the same ticket. The strong American feeling of the country is an element that will never die; while the veneration of the Union of States must live as long as the memory of WASHINGTON is cherished by this great and growing people. The more quiet and conservative party of the people are becoming profoundly patriotic in this alarming crisis now rapidly approaching its culmination, but in the election to the Presidency. Should we be so fortunate as to elect him, I am satisfied, that all good men, North and South, of all political creeds, would, in their hearts, rejoice, and feel that our gallant craft was once more upon a smooth sea, and a noble commander at the helm. Kentucky

and Mr. BUCHANAN's State are to be the great battle grounds, in the coming contest, and I hope you will, with your usual ardor and effectiveness, cheer the Americans on to victory. Let the battle cry be: *we must and shall win;—and elect FILLMORE, and preserve the Union!*

This Hotel is a miniature world, and is a place where beauty and fashion, "doth love to congregate." The parlors which front on Broadway, and occupy nearly the whole square, are nightly filled with fair women and gallant men, all dressed in tip top style, presenting a scene of extravagance most wonderful! The house has rejoiced in several distinguished strangers during my stay: Lord HOLLAND, Victoria's great medicine man, and Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, the Prince Banker of London, have been here this week. I was not presented; but I looked at both, and was very much pleased. I dined in the same room with them yesterday, and I thought I ate my roast beef, &c., and drank my wine very quietly, though I might have been mistaken. Lord HOLLAND is the husband of the clever daughter of the late SIDNEY SMITH. Mr. PEABODY seems a very mild mannered man, and I should think, quite an accomplished gentleman. He was serenaded a few nights since, and having a room in the same part of the building, I came in for a large share of the enjoyment, though "not down in the bills."

The stocks of rich fancy Goods have greatly improved in the last week, and may now be regarded as having culminated in style and price. I was yesterday, upon invitation, with other friends, present at the grand opening of a large retail house, down Broadway, and had the pleasure of seeing some of the richest and most expensive Goods ever imported to the city, consisting of magnificent Silks, Laces and Embroideries, that were matchless in style and fabulous in prices. This seems to be a season that will be noted for its extravagance in dress. The rage for profuse trimming has come back, with more than its former vigor. The trimmings are unusually handsome and effective, with many entirely new styles, and some old ones revived, green, purple, blue and brown, being the favorite colors of the season for dresses.

I will write you again from Baltimore, and give the particulars of the Convention. Yours, S.

BALTIMORE, Sept 18, 1856.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:—

MR. MIDDLETON: I arrived in the Monumental City yesterday, and amid the greatest enthusiasm managed to conceive of, snatch a moment from the joys beyond the reach of fate, to write you a line about the great Whig Meeting. The patriots from twenty-nine States of this Confederacy are here, and in Council have spoken; and MILLARD FILLMORE's name is inscribed upon their banners; and as the word is being passed along the lines from North to South the National pulse seems to beat more freely. Confidence will be restored, and the glorious "Old Liners," will wheel rapidly into the ranks, and, as in their palmy day, come to the rescue, and restore their great Chief's name to all its former power. The City is full, and the oldest inhabitant "on this bank and shoal of time" does not remember to have seen such a meeting in this City of Monuments; and certainly no City ever had the happiness of seeing a greater, or a more patriotic one.

My feeling of veneration for the old Whig party, has been one of the great passions of my life, and I thought, in the stirring times through which the party has passed, in its hard fought battles with the Democratic party, that all the recesses of thought and admiration had been sounded; but when I reached here, and mingled with and heard the speeches of those noble patriots, HUNT, GRANGER, RIVES, BATES, &c., I found there were heights and depths of feeling hitherto unknown and unfelt. "One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin;" and this experienced touch, seemed to have expanded that touch, and spoken to each other in "words that glow" with light and wisdom—knowing no North, no South; but regarding all as one common brotherhood, bound together by ties that were indissoluble. Such sentiments as these moved this national assembly of the "Old Guard"; and could every old line Whig, and every lover of his country, of whatsoever creed, have heard them, all would have gone home as those who were here—profoundly impressed with the great importance of preserving their country to all parties, and all sectional success, and patriots came up to their work like those old men who signed the Declaration of Independence. The same sentiment seemed to have brought them together. They came to meet their brothers from all sections of this commonwealth, and to renew their covenant for the salvation and perpetuity of the Union of the States, bequeathed to them by WASHINGTON, the father of this great Confederation.

I could but hope while I listened to them, that as long as we had such men upon the watch-tower, that our Republic could not be thrown away. It has become too much the fashion to prate flippantly about disunion, as if it were a very small affair. Politicians not an hour old, make this solemn subject their stock in trade; and, strange to say, such men find greedy listeners. The time has come, when such sentiments should be rebuked, and politics brought back to first principles. Judge BATES' speeches, and especially his closing one, were the finest I ever heard, under similar circumstances; and produced the profoundest impression that I ever witnessed on an audience; and when the country reads his closing effort, as I hope it will, all must lay it down with reverence and better men.

In a hurried letter like this, it would be useless to attempt any description of the meeting, procession, speaking, &c., as the papers will furnish the details far more satisfactorily. But I thought you would not consider it amiss to receive a line from an eye-witness of this grand ovation—knowing, as I do, that you are devoting all your energies of body and mind to the great work, and are doing battle with an effectiveness scarcely equalled, and certainly not surpassed by any American paper north or south. When Napoleon, the Grand, left the chamber of deputies to go and fight his last fatal battle, he advised them not to be wasting time in debating the forms of constitution, when the enemy was at their gates. May not this be our last fatal battle? and should we too be wasting our time debating sectional preferences? No! our duty as Americans, as patriots, and lovers of our country, is in a different line. The time for debate is over. The enemy is at our gates; and we must face the music. The old line Whigs in National Council have spoken to their brother patriots all over the nation.—Can their wisdom and patriotism be doubted? Patriots, come to the rescue, and settle this unhappy difficulty between the North and South, by placing MILLARD FILLMORE in the Presidential chair. Yours, very respectfully, S.

During the past week, we have been very much indispense,—confronted part of the time to our bed. Any short-comings, our friends will therefore be kind enough to overlook.

Col. J. M. Turner and Mr. Thomas Woolen, of Baltimore, were stabbed, and is believed mortally wounded, on the night of the 21st, by two Italians who were discovered in Col. Turner's meat house. Col. T. called them out, and on inquiring what they were doing there, he and his friend each received two or three stabs, as the only reply.

MARVELOUS CURE. We have always been slow to believe the wonderful cures which one medicine after another pretends to have made,—but slow as we are we will own up when we are fairly convinced. Those of our readers who are acquainted with the cases of Mrs. Beach and Mr. Farwell, will not think us lightly turned, when we confess our belief that Ayer's Cathartic Pills have virtues for purifying the blood which exceed anything within the range of our acquaintance hitherto. For those who are not cognizant of the facts, we will say: she had been afflicted for over eight years with scrofula which only grew worse, in spite of all the remedies she could employ, until she took Ayer's Pills. Under their influence one after another of her sores have healed, until she is apparently as free from the complaint as ourselves. He has had liver complaint with pain in his side that disabled him from work for a long time; all other medicines failed to afford him any permanent relief, but a few doses of Ayer's Pills cured him and he is now steadily at his old post of conductor on the cars.—*Mid-dletown Daily Courier.*

Whig National Convention.

FIRST DAY.—The National Whig Convention assembled at Baltimore, Maryland, in the Hall of the Maryland Institute, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The following appear to have been the delegates present from Kentucky: H. T. Duncan, John S. McFarland, J. M. Wing, D. C. Humphreys, W. A. Dickinson, R. Apperson, Judge S. S. Nicholas, Nathaniel Wolfe, John B. Temple, Alexander Trotter, A. Thacker, John P. Brockmorton, William Scoville, Esq., of Maryland, arose and said he had been requested by the Maryland delegation to call the Convention to order, and nominate ex-Governor Washington Hunt, of New York, as temporary chairman. The question being taken, it was decided unanimously in the affirmative. Mr. Hunt was then escorted to the stand, and, when quiet had been restored, addressed the Convention, at length.

Hiram Ketchum, Esq., of New York, then read the most interesting portions of the Farewell Address of George Washington. Mr. Thomas, of Virginia, was then nominated as temporary Secretary to keep a record of the meeting, and a committee was appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention.

The committee, having retired to perform the duties assigned them, after a brief interval returned and submitted the following report:

For President.—Hon. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.

For Vice Presidents.—Joseph Paxton, of Pennsylvania; Luther V. Bell, of Massachusetts; Dr. James W. Thompson, of Delaware; Charles P. Kevins, of Connecticut; James A. Hamilton, of New York; Gov. Charles Stratton, of New Jersey; Ezekiel F. Chambers, of Maryland; Wyndham Robertson, of Virginia; Gov. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina; Elbert A. Holt, of Alabama; A. M. Fouts, of Mississippi; Dr. G. W. Campbell, of Louisiana; Gov. Allen Trimble, of Ohio; Henry T. Duncan, of Kentucky; John Shanklin, of Indiana; Walter Coleman, of Tennessee; James H. Mathey, of Illinois; Gov. Wm. C. Lane, of Missouri; John Finney, of Florida; E. A. Holbrook, of Ark.; J. G. Dortie, of Geo. For Secretary.—Laz Anderson, of Ohio; James M. Townsend, of Connecticut; Thomas Jones York, of New Jersey; E. V. Machette, of Pa.; S. H. Kennedy, of Louisiana; James H. Charles, of Mo., Col. Huntington, of New York.

These nominations were unanimously confirmed, when Mr. Bates, amid much enthusiasm, was conducted to the chair by a committee appointed for that purpose, and upon assuming the duties of his position, addressed the Convention.

The following committee, consisting of one representative from each State, was then appointed to draft a resolution, and an address to the people of the United States: Robert V. Conrad, of Virginia; David A. Brown, Illinois; W. A. Strong, Mississippi; George Lunt, Massachusetts; J. P. Sanders, Florida; J. H. Graham, Arkansas; H. H. Armstrong, Alabama; Samuel B. Ruggles, New York; George W. Mordecai, N. Carolina; James W. Jones, Georgia; Judge Randolph, New Jersey; John C. Clark, Delaware; John S. Saffers, Tennessee; Edward Buedell, Missouri; David Paul Brown, Pennsylvania; Wm. Schley, Maryland; James M. Townsend, Connecticut; S. S. Nicholas, Kentucky; Geo. W. Helme, Louisiana.

The Convention then took a recess until 5 o'clock, to await the report of the committee just appointed.

EVENING SESSION.—The President said that, whilst waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, he did not know anything more in order in a Whig meeting than some old-fashioned Whig speeches. This remark being received with much laughter and applause, cries were made for Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, who arose and addressed the Convention in a very able manner.

After Mr. Graham sat down, Hon. Francis Granger, of New York, Hon. Alexander Rives, and Mr. Janney, of Virginia, and George Lunt, Esq., of Massachusetts, addressed the Convention at length.

Mr. R. V. CONRAD, of Virginia, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, remarking that they had been unanimously adopted by the Committee. They were read to the Convention, and each resolution was received with applause; but when the name of Fillmore was announced as their choice for President, the wildest enthusiasm was manifested.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States, now assembled in convention, declare their reverence for the Constitution and their unalterable attachment to the National Union, and their fixed determination to do all in their power to preserve it for themselves and their posterity. They have no new principles to announce, no new platforms to establish; but are content broadly to rest where their forefathers have rested; upon the Constitution of the United States, wishing no safer guide, no higher law.

Resolved, That they regard with the deepest anxiety the present disordered condition of our national affairs in a portion of our country ravaged by civil war, and large sections of our population embittered by mutual recriminations; and they dis-

tinctly trace these calamities to the culpable neglect of duty by the present national administration.

Resolved, That the Government of these United States was formed by the conjunction in political unity of wide spread geographical sections, materially differing not only in climate and productions, but in social and domestic institutions—and that any cause which shall permanently array those sections in political hostility, and organize parties founded only on geographical distinctions, inevitably prove fatal to the continuance of the National Union.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States declare as a fundamental article of their political faith the absolute necessity for avoiding geographical parties. The danger so clearly discerned by the father of his country, in "parties founded on geographical distinctions," has now become fearfully apparent in the agitations which is convulsing the nation to its centre, and which must be arrested at once if we would preserve to her people the blessings of Union, and the peace and unity of the Nation.

Resolved, That without adopting or referring to the peculiar doctrines of the party which has already selected Mr. Fillmore as its candidate, we look to him as a well tried and faithful friend of the Constitution and Union. Eminent alike for his wisdom and firmness, for his justice and moderation in our foreign relations; for his calm, pacific temperament, well becoming the head of a great and enlightened government; for his devotion to the Constitution in its true spirit; and his indefatigable in executing all laws passed under its authority; but, beyond all these attributes, in possessing the one transcendent merit of being the representative of neither of the two sectional parties now struggling for political supremacy.

Resolved, That all who revere the Constitution and love the Union must take alarm at the attitude assumed by two of the great parties in the field in the Presidential canvass: the one claiming only to represent the Northern States of the Union; the other appealing mainly to the passions and prejudices of the Southern States; and that the success of either of those factions must add fuel to the flame which now threatens to wrap our dearest interests in one common ruin.

Resolved, That the only remedy for evils so appalling, is the support of a candidate pledged to neither of the geographical sections now arrayed in political antagonism, but holding both in just and equal regard. We congratulate the friends of the Union that such a candidate exists in Millard Fillmore, of the State of New York.

Resolved, That in the present exigency of public affairs, we are not called on to discuss any subordinate questions of administration in exercising the constitutional powers of the government; it is enough to know that civil war is raging and the Union is in peril, and to proclaim our earnest conviction that the restoration of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidential chair will furnish the best, if not the only, means of restoring peace to the country.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of ANGELO J. DONALDSON, of Tennessee, for the office of Vice President, regarding him as a national, conservative patriot, faithfully devoted to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the spontaneous rising of the Whigs throughout the country—their prompt rally in support of our highest National interests, and the spirit here displayed, sufficiently attest the National importance of preserving and reinvigorating their party organization; and that a National Whig Committee of one from each of the States be now appointed by the President to call a future convention, and generally promote the effective organization of the party throughout the United States.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published and respectfully submitted by this convention to the people of the United States.

The resolutions were received with much enthusiasm, the endorsement of Mr. Fillmore and his acceptance as the candidate of the Whigs of the Union being responded to by prolonged cheering.

Mr. MACNETTE, of Pennsylvania, moved that the resolutions be laid on the table and printed. He thought that inasmuch as the convention had assembled as a delegation of Whigs, they had nothing to do with Mr. Donaldson, or with the ratification of the candidate for the Vice Presidency of any other party.

The question being taken on laying the resolutions on the table, only two voices were heard in the affirmative, while the whole voice of the Convention shouted an emphatic "No!"

Mr. BANKS, of North Carolina, desired that the resolutions should be taken up and considered one by one. He was afraid the Convention might act with too much precipitation. They had assembled for the purpose of ensuring the perpetuity of our glorious Union, and as a means to that end, of taking measures for the preservation of the Whig party throughout all times. And when they returned to their constituents it would be a fitting excuse to say that they had voted upon resolutions without having had an opportunity to read them and know what they contained, and their only guarantee was that they emanated from the minds of Whigs on whom they could rely. He desired that the Convention should act calmly and dispassionately, and with mature deliberation; and in the spirit of Davy Crockett, "Be sure you are right and then go ahead!" [Cheers.] He hoped the resolution nominating Mr. Donaldson would be sustained.

A delegate called for the reading of the resolutions, stating that he had not been able to hear them; and they were again read.

Mr. BANKS then again arose and said:—**Mr. President.**—The North Carolina delegation instruct me to say that that State shall not cast a firebrand into the deliberations of this assembly. [Great applause.] Sir, upon consultation with the delegation, I have been reminded of a remark which was once made by the immortal Clay, that he possessed in common with most men the attribute of courage, but there was one species of courage that he did not possess, and that was courage to cast himself in the path of the glory and honor and posterity of his country. [Cheers.] I, sir, do not possess that kind of courage which will induce me to cast myself in the way of the honor and prosperity and success that awaits the action of this convention. I have consulted my political father, him for whom I cast my first vote in 1840—Gov. Morehead. [Applause.] I have no doubt that if I had consulted others, the same result would have been attained.

Sir, in conclusion, I have but one word to say. Four years ago, I was sent by the people of North Carolina to cast the vote of that State for Millard Fillmore.—To-day I am the only delegate who was then present from that State. I was not then permitted to cast that vote for Millard Fillmore, and as my honorable and distin-

guished colleague (Gov. Graham), yesterday alluded to the fidelity of the sons of North Carolina, comparing it with the fidelity of woman, I will take this opportunity to relate a little anecdote which occurs to me illustrative of what I conceive to be the fixedness of purpose that should animate not only the members of this Convention, but the great Whig party. A lady, upon a certain occasion, had a little quarrel with her husband, such as sometimes will occur in the best regulated families. He had been a tailor in early life, but had grown rich, and was very unwilling to have any allusion made to his ever having used the scissors, in his humble occupation. Well, he had a quarrel with his wife, and he ducked her in the mill pond, but she would persist in saying "scissors!" So he kept ducking her head under the water, but she continued obstinate, and when she came to the surface of the water she would repeat the offensive designation. So he held her down in the water until it ceased to bubble from her mouth, but no longer being able to speak, she crossed her fingers to imitate the motion of the scissors, and represent the fact that he was a tailor. [Great laughter.]

Now, sir, having said so much, and probably being the only foreigner that is a member of this Convention, I will say that I have not been seduced by the intimations that have been held out from any quarter, but remembering the union that I acquired in the land of the mountain and the mist, I have stood by the old Whig banner, and I hope to live and die in the Whig cause.

[Great applause.] Two long years I have faithfully followed the Whig cause, and I have not been seduced by the intimations of many of those by whom I am surrounded; but thank God, the Whig Convention of the Union has assembled, and when here in a Convention of Whigs from all quarters of the Union—being a man of foreign birth, but the proudest moment of whose life was spent in taking the oath of naturalization—a Scotchman by birth, but an American from choice—thank God that I can stand here and feel that I am regarded as a man and a brother. Sir, the patriotic spirits of the land have arisen, and are prepared to go forth to battle in behalf of Whig principles, defending for the perpetuity of the Union and the Constitution under which we live. [Applause.]

The motion to strike out the resolution endorsing Mr. Donaldson was accordingly withdrawn.

The question was then put, and the resolutions were passed by a unanimous and prolonged shout of aye, followed by a dead silence when the president called for a negative vote. A scene of excited enthusiasm followed the announcement of the vote. The members of the Convention rose to their feet and joined the audience, who at the time thronged all parts of the hall, in nine hearty spontaneous cheers for MILLARD FILLMORE. A general scene of congratulation followed, the delegates shaking hands and congratulating each other on the auspicious harmony of their proceedings.

A delegate having expressed the wish of many of the members to hear the opinion of the President of the Convention upon the affairs in Kansas, and a motion to adjourn sine die having been submitted—

Judge BATES said: I am in no condition physically now to go into a debate upon anything. I feel that only the honor conferred upon me in having been called upon to preside over this Convention, and I felt, if possible, a deeper emotion of surprise. I have been heretofore much retired from public life, and never expected to have been thus called out. I am asked for my opinion upon the state of affairs in my neighborhood, in Kansas. The present state of things has been brought about by the action of the Democratic administration. Their policy has been to excite and keep alive this agitation. It may not be a thing susceptible of judicial proof, but it is the necessary inference from all the circumstances which surround it. It has been well stated that when Millard Fillmore left the Presidency, he left the country in peace and quiet, and now it is involved in fratricidal strife.

After the accession of President Pierce the laws relating to Territories were written with a change of language and expression. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was never called for by the public voice in any quarter, by any assembly of the people.

Atchison, of Missouri, was the real author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He went to Douglas and said, "Introduce the bill; you are strong at the North; this will give you the South, and you will be President." Douglas refused. Atchison again saw him and insisted. Douglas asked twenty-four hours, and then succeeded. It was a pure electioneering trick, but it has not been successful. The measure raised a perfect storm at the North, and Douglas, like the fox which had lost his tail in a trap, to conceal his loss pursued the rest of the Democrats to cut off their tails also, and adopt the measure as part of the Democratic platform. Judge Bates went into an elaborate and thorough examination of the subject of the Kansas troubles.

Names are things, my friends;—living, breathing, propagating things. What makes the twenty thousand Germans in St. Louis vote the Democratic ticket? The name of Democracy. The name of Democracy has beaten our party many a time. But the name Democracy now is only a mock to cover hypocrisy and political villainy.

With regard to the existing troubles in Kansas, he said they arose from the aid societies of the North and similar movements from the South, which sent men as emigrants who were not emigrants, but men enlisted and paid on the one side or the other, to get control of the Territory; and had the Government had the courage of a hen-partridge the trouble would never have existed. And there has not been a time when Mr. Secretary Davis, with an order which might have been written on a piece of paper no bigger than my hand, might not have stopped all the difficulties. There has been no force on one side or the other which would have resisted a regiment of United States troops under the command of a simple major.

Judge Bates then went on to make some very happy remarks relative to the nomination of Mr. Fillmore. It was a nomination with which every Whig ought certainly to be satisfied; for Millard Fillmore was a Whig pure and without reproach. In the very act of accepting the American nomination he pointed with honest pride to his former Whig administration. Could more be expected in a candidate than the Whig party ever found in Millard Fillmore? It would be unreasonable to ask it. And now, gentlemen of the Convention, returning again my thanks for the distinguished honor conferred upon me, I announce to you that this Convention stands adjourned sine die. God bless you! Go home and do all you can for the good cause. Each man can do something. Deserve success by your exertions. It is not in mortals to command success; we may at least deserve it.

The Convention adjourned sine die at 4 P. M., amidst the most enthusiastic cheers for Fillmore and the Union.

VIOLANCE COMMITTEE IN FRANKFORT.—

We have heretofore noticed that various acts of incendiarism had recently been perpetrated in Frankfort, by which a large amount of property was destroyed. A public meeting of the citizens was held, and measures were taken to prevent a recurrence of like outrages, and to ferret out the perpetrators of the previous outrages. A Vigilance Committee was appointed, who are proceeding to discharge their duties promptly and efficiently. The Frankfort Commonwealth of the 22d ult., says:

"On Sunday morning last handbills were found posted in different parts of the city, naming some dozen free negroes who were required to leave the place before six o'clock on Monday evening. They are persons whose presence here for some time past has been considered detrimental to the best interests of the community, and recent events seem to have induced an investigation, of which this notice is the result. We do not know who are the movers in this matter, but have been informed 'the Committee' consists of our best citizens; nor do we know upon what evidence their conclusions are based, but we presume they have not acted without feeling sure that they are right.

All the persons notified left before the hour named except two, and the Committee started those two on Monday night."

The Committee are also determined to put down the practice of slaves being permitted to hire their own time, or of persons hiring them and permitting the slaves to work for themselves.

THE TOBACCO CROP AND THE FROST.—Intelligence has now been received from the principal tobacco regions in this State, and the damage to the plant is very serious. Dispatches and letters have been received from Clarksville, Penn. Warren, Hart, Henderson, and other counties, all in the Southwestern parts of this State, which agree that with the exception of a few localities the plant has been frost-bitten, and the farmers were cutting the plants green that have escaped the frost.

From an extract which we copy from the Maysville Eagle, it will be seen that the plant has been seriously injured in Mason. Neither has the plant on the Kentucky river escaped the frost, but the frost there has been less severe than in the Southwestern part of the State.

A private dispatch from Richmond, Virginia, received yesterday, says that the frost there was very slight, and had indicated no damage.—*Low Jour.*

Educational Notices.

MALE SCHOOL.

MR. WILLIAM G. KEADY, of St. Louis, a graduate of

